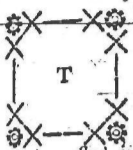


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 3, 1796.

B E R L I N, November 3.



HB line of demarcation which was established by the treaty of Basle for the security of the north of Germany, having been infringed by the armies of the belligerent powers in consequence of the events which have recently passed in the vicinity of the Mayn, and the present circumstances not admitting any dependence on the exact observance of a reciprocal neutrality in favour of the countries of the empire bordering on that river, the king of Prussia has ordered the hereditary prince Hohenlohe to quit Francfort, and the adjacent territory, with the troops under his command, and to repair to the Prussian states of Franconia. These troops are accordingly repairing to that destination.

When the French envoy obtained an audience of his majesty on the 28th, he wore the tri-coloured cockade, as well as his attendants. This minister has hired apartments in the most distant part of the city. His train consists of three secretaries, one of whom is his nephew.

The bishop of Bristol is arrived here.

U P P E R R H I N E, November 2.

Yesterday afternoon the Austrians began to play their heavy artillery against Mannheim. This terrible cannonading continued all night without ceasing. The city was on fire in different places, and the flames are still visible.

Marshal de Clairfayt has advanced his right wing to the environs of Grunstadt. Yesterday was heard, on that side, a brisk firing of artillery and musketry. Pichegru, with his army, is posted near Oggerheim.

It was rumoured here that the French had attempted to pass the Rhine near Rädtsadt, but the report is not confirmed. The army of Wurmfers receives daily reinforcements from Austria.

H E P P E N H E I M, November 12.

Yesterday general Wurmfers surrounded Mannheim. In consequence of the refusal to surrender the bombardment commenced. About six o'clock the city was on fire in two places, and at eight the flames had made a rapid progress. So far as we could judge at this distance, the fire appeared chiefly to rage in the vicinity of the church of the Jesuits. At seven o'clock this morning the fire still continued. It is said, that on the 9th the Austrians began their attack, by vigorously cannonading the bridge of the Rhine before Mannheim; and that the bridge was entirely destroyed. The French made the greatest efforts in order to repair it, but were unable to succeed.

We heard also yesterday the cannonading which took place on the other side of the Rhine, in the environs of Worms. At this distance we can remark the firing and the smoke of cannon; during the night we perceived distinctly the fires of the Austrian troops. The event of the engagement is not doubtful, as the Austrian army have advanced.

L O W E R R H I N E, November 10.

The body of Austrian troops in the environs of Siegburg and Mulheim, and which very probably was not intended to advance further towards the Lower Rhine, yesterday afternoon retired beyond Sieg. Soon after which, the French advanced by Urbach to Siegburg, where they entered yesterday evening. They hastily threw up batteries near Mulheim and Deutz. It is likewise said, that they have been reinforced by troops who passed the Rhine near Cologne.

W E S E I, November 11.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

All the appearances of a retreat have since Monday night last subsided at Cologne, the French being upon the advance. The Austrians evacuated Deutz at break of day yesterday, and the French were in the possession of that place in the afternoon. The flying bridge at Cologne is again at work, general Jourdan passing the Rhine upon it yesterday afternoon. The French are marching in two columns, the one over mountains, the other along the bank of the Rhine to Francfort.

On the day before yesterday the Austrians had retreated as far as Siegburg, which place is taken possession of by the French. The French advance step by step, in proportion as the Austrians retreat; both parties fire upon one another at a distance, principally with cannon. The Austrians retreated in order of battle on the afternoon of the day before yesterday, as far as the borders of the Sieg, and passed that river. The French are close at their heels, as they were yesterday at Uckerath, nine leagues above Deutz.

The republicans in and about Cologne continue to receive considerable reinforcements from the army of the north. An inconceivable quantity of provision and ammunition is conveying across the Rhine at Co-

logne, by means of the flying bridge, for the army of Berg.

They write from Coblenz that the French are still at Treves: on the departure of the post they were in expectation of the Imperialists attempting the passage of the Rhine; which, to frustrate, proper dispositions were taking.

W E T Z L A R, November 12.

Yesterday it was reported, in consequence of the arrival of an express, that the French were advancing to Hackenbourg, to the number of 60,000 men. At the same moment we received intelligence from Hackenbourg, that on the 10th, general de Haddick was still in that neighbourhood, and that he had received notice that a body of 9000 French were marching against him.

We cannot, however, determine, whether this body of French may not be followed by another still more numerous, composed of troops from Brabant and Holland, and of a part of the army of Jourdan. The prince of Wurtemberg, in conjunction with general Haddick, has 10,000 men, Austrians and troops of the empire; to oppose the French; and in case that the latter attempt to penetrate farther, he may retreat behind the Lahn, and there maintain his ground.

W O R M S, November 11.

This morning the Austrians entered this place. Yesterday was a most tremendous day, the battle which took place having lasted from ten in the morning to six in the evening. The French, though well fortified from Mulheim to Pfedersheim, were compelled to give way to the Imperial fire. The centre of the French army which was near Alfey, stood it longest, but was obliged to retreat after the left wing had been beaten. The Red Mantlers are said to have pushed forward as far as Lautern, and that others patrol even up to the gates of Treves. The Austrians took eighteen pieces of cannon in our town, which they instantly made use of against the French.

The French generals demanded last night 1000 Louis d'ors of the municipality for their magazines, and that money being instantly paid, four of the principal members of that municipality were conducted away as hostages.

The Imperial army not having as yet sent for their magazines, and the French army not being abundantly supplied, the husbandman's stock, will, by the requisition of both sides, become speedily exhausted. The prices of grain are enormous, even sixteen florins per sack.

Frankenthal having been taken possession of by the Austrians last night, their advanced posts are likewise before Mannheim from that side.

F R A N C F O R T, November 14.

The Austrians after repulsing general Pichegru's left wing, on the 10th, took the redoubt of the Rhine, opposite Mannheim, by storm yesterday, in which the regiment of Lasey in particular, distinguished itself: much blood has been spilled on both sides. The bombardment of this beautiful town still continues; the report of its having surrendered is not confirmed.

V I E N N A, November 7.

We have the following authentic accounts from Turkey: "Aga Mahmed Khan, who has, for some time past, usurped the principal provinces of Persia, according to the last accounts, made a sudden incursion, with a numerous army, into Georgia, and subdued the capital of Teflis, and conducted prince Heraclius, with his adherents, into captivity; by so violent a step, and the continual views of aggrandisement of this Asiatic conqueror, the Turkish dominions upon the Tygris and the Euphrates are endangered; and the southern provinces of Russia, and those of her vassals distressed."

"Even the European revolters give more uneasiness to the Porte, than ever Paswan Oglu, of Widden, who has openly revolted; and although the governors of the adjacent provinces have been ordered to stop his progress, their endeavours have hitherto been frustrated. The said rebel has locked himself up in the fortress of Widden; and is making preparation for an obstinate resistance. At his desire the leaders of the malcontents of the former garrison of Belgrade, endeavour to keep open the communication between that place and Widden. The Porte still flatters itself with hopes, by the prudent measures taken, and the good dispositions of the pachas and Romilia and Belgrade, to bring him, by some means or other, to obedience in the course of the year."

B O R D E R S O F T H E R H I N E, November 8.

There are yet changes in the disposition of the French army. The divisions of French troops commanded by general Lefebvre, Harry, d'Heruille, who were advanced on the other side of the river Sieg, and which we thought to be destined to march before to

the Lahn, in order to operate advantageously to the army of general Pichegru, are fallen back again. We understand they are about to take an excellent position behind the Sieg.

This has been a movement of necessity, occasioned by the approach of a large body of Austrian troops, who advanced to attack these republicans, and especially by the failure of supplies in a desolate and ruined country.

The Austrians, seeing this retreat, immediately advanced opposite Bonn, with a view of seizing a bridge of boats placed between that place and the right bank; but general Emores, seeing that such a manoeuvre might give them great advantage, passed the Rhine at the head of a hundred grenadiers and some dragoons; and whilst his small troop skirmished with the enemy, he drew away the bridge to the left bank.

By the movements of the Austrians, it is perceived that they have received reinforcements, and that their end is to march in force on the Lower Rhine, in order to make an attempt on Dusseldorf, and dispossess the French beyond the Rhine.

Whilst a body of the army inclined thus to direct their operations, another body commanded by general Boros, made all the necessary dispositions in the valley of Ehrenbreitstein, to hazard the passage of the Rhine; in order to cut off a part of the army of general Jourdan, which has proceeded to Hundspruck; but all the projects of the enemy have been defeated by the generous republicans; by means of the combinations taken by them, they appear to be entirely thwarted. Already the French have obtained many advantages; which augur favourably for their future operations.

General Marceau has obtained a considerable success near the Lahn; behind which a body of Austrians were entrenched. These were beaten and a number taken prisoners, among whom are some officers of consequence. Whilst these were passing on one side, another part of the republicans have taken post anew in the large island situated opposite Neuwid, from which the Austrians have been totally expelled.

B O N N, November 6.

From adjutant-general Coulange, to the general of the brigade commanding at Liege and its environs.

"It is malevolence which spreads alarm on account of our armies. This malevolence will be defeated by our success, when we learn that general Marceau, commandant of the right wing of our army, has completely beaten Clairfayt, that from 4 to 500 of his men are killed, many are made prisoners (amongst whom are his first aid-de-camp and 7 or 8 officers of his etat-major) when we learn that the left wing of our army, under the orders of general Harry, has equally beaten the enemy, and forced it to pass the Sieg; that this left wing is ready to pass this river to chase the enemy, and clear entirely the right bank of the Rhine, especially the part occupied by the army of the Sambre and the Meuse.

"This is an excellent manner by which to silence the reports of our miscarriages. I desire you to make known this news.

"COULANGE."

November 20.

"At this moment (nine o'clock in the evening) I hasten to announce to you that the siege of Mannheim is raised, after a very serious action, in which the Austrians have been completely beaten."

B R U S S E L S, November 24.

The preparations of the enemy on the right bank of the Rhine, near the forests of Ehrenbreitstein, are continually going on, and there is no doubt of their intending to hazard a passage of the Rhine in the environs of St. Gzar. The republicans have made the best dispositions for receiving them, if they persist in the hardy project, and we expect every moment to receive interesting news from this part of the Rhine. In the mean time, as the Austrians keep up a heavy fire upon Coblenz and its environs, the French commandant of that city has ordered that no citizen go out after five o'clock in the evening, as he cannot answer for the evils that may arise from a non-observance of this regulation. At the same time the bridge of the Moselle has been covered with litter, no doubt with a view of passing it in the night with the artillery, and without the enemy perceiving them.

By the same letters we learn, that the republicans, after having retaken the island situate opposite to Neuwid, they have begun to re-establish the bridge of boats which was there, before it was taken by the Austrians, between it and the left bank of the Rhine.

N A N T E S, November 3.

We hear nothing said either of Charette or his army. Some say this rebel is passed to the side of the Chouans; others assert that he lies sick of a violent malady, from which he is not likely soon to recover.